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Call for Republican Editors. The executive committee of the Republican Editorial Association will meet in one of the parlors of the Denison Hotel in Indianapolis, Tuesday afternoon, April 24, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements for the summer meeting of the association at Lake Maxinkuckee. A full attendance of the committee and officers of the association is urged C. B. LANDIS, President.

JAMES A. KEMP, Secretary. Every day emphasizes the fact that De mocracy is a burden upon the people.

All Republicans should take a hand in the primaries to-night, because it is nearly as important a duty as voting.

Men have the right to go to Washington in armies so long as they pay their way and recognize the rights of others.

If Congress could be endowed with the good sense to stop tariff revision, there would be an end to Coxeyism in a short

And yet Coxey's army is an intelligent and well-disciplined body compared with the ex-confederate House of Representatives when it lets itself out.

There are some men in this city the community could well afford to spare, but would be a great wrong to band them to gether and ship them to any other city.

It has been the impression that hard times does not affect the whisky traffic, but the Whisky Trust reports that its business during the past six months was the worst in its his w

Under Republican policy the interests of hator wetre well cared for that organized employes from Philadelphia were not compelled to go to Washington and the unemployed did not find it necessary to raise Coxey armies.

A canvass of the House on the question of repealing the tax on State bank notes shows that a decided majority is in favor of the proposition, but the solid vote of the Republicans with the minority of Democrats can defeat it.

The Republicans in the New York Senate have been prevented from passing a bill giving the sheriff of New York county a fixed salary instead of fees by the treason of four of their number who were induced to vote with Tammany Hall. The presence of the small and purchasable man in legislative matters can, however, be prevented by selecting only the best

Although the aggregate vote of Chicago was 15 per cent. greater in December than in April, there were Democratic strongholds which increased the party vote marvelously. One precinct which cast 319 votes in December counted 510 in April, the Democratic candidate receiving 159 more votes than both parties gave for Mayor. This is but one of many instances of gross frauds. In one precinct, in which only three Republican votes were returned, fifty-nine voters have made affidavit that they voted that ticket.

The death of the wife of ex-Attorneygeneral Williams, of Oregon, who was a member of General Grant's Cabinet, causes the Chicago Herald to revive the gossip regarding a landaulet which was used by him and by his wife, concerning which the Democratic House made a great howl. Now that the Herald has called attention to the incident, it may be well to add that Secretary Carlisle has three carriages and six horses for which the government has paid, and keeps three men to attend to them whom the government also pays. That is, Mr. Carlisle does by wholesale, without rebuke, what Mr. Williams was scandalized for doing retail.

Day after day the New York Times, the declared organ of the President, attacks the pension system. In a recent issue three columns were devoted to an attempt to show that there are now more pensions than soldiers who were mustered out of the army at the close of the war. In its black letter head line the Times says: "More Pensions than Soldiers," The Record and Pension Bureau of the War Department, of which Colonel Ainsworth is the chief, estimates, from the best sources of information, that in the military and naval service during the rebellion 2,213,365 different individuals were enrolled, and that 1.727,353 of these were alive at the close of the war, deserters excluded. During the war there were 362,116 deaths in army and navy, a large part of whom had heirs to be pensioned sooner or later. The estimate of the record bureau is that, on June 30, 1893, there were 1,209,968 survivors of the war, which indicates that more than 500,000 died between the close of the war and that date, a large part of whom were not only pensioners, but left widows and children to be pensioned. June 30, 1893, the number of

leaving 742,927 as the number of invalid pensioners, which Mr. Cleveland's organ insists is greater than the number of solsurviving the war, exclusive of deserters, was 1,727,353, it will be seen that the purpose of Mr. Cleveland's organ is to de-

AN AMENDMENT THAT IS LOADED.

A cablegram says that the London Times contains "a sarcastic leading article" or Senator Lodge's amendment to the tariff bill proposing to lay differential duties on certain imports from Great Britain or her colonies until Great Britain shall agree with the United States on a basis for the coinage and use of silver. The alleged sarcasm of the Times article probably lies in the reminder to Senator Lodge of the existence of a treaty forbidding the United States to impose on British goods any higher duties than those levied on goods of the same kind imported from countries other than Great Britain. This would indeed be well directed sarcasm and a good Like on Senator Lodge if he had laid himself open to be called down by the Times in that manner, but he did not. His proposed amendment expressly saves all treaty obligations. As it is likely to furnish an interesting episode in the tariff debate it is given in full:

When not in contravention of any existing treaty, any article made dutiable in the preceding sections shall, if the product or manufacture of Great Britain or of any of the colonies of Great Britain, pay a duty double that herein imposed; and, when not in contravention of any existing treaty any article upon the free list in the preceding section, shall, if the product or manufacture of Great Britain, or of any of the colonies of Great Britain, pay a duty of 5 per cent, ad valorem, except wool, which shall bear the rates of duty imposed by the tariff act of Oct. 1, 1890, and such additional and discriminating duties upon the products or manufactures of Great Britain, these colonies shall remain in force unti Great Britain shall assent to and take part in an international agreement together with the United States for the colnage and use of silver; and whenever Great Britain shall assent to and take part in such international agreement for the coinage of silver, then the additional and discriminating duties herein imposed upon the prod-ucts of Great Britain and her colonies

It will be observed that the amendment is only proposed to apply in cases where existing treaties will permit. Senator Lodge is much too bright a man to overlook the existence of a treaty and too honorable a man to propose to violate one. As to the merits of his amendment it may be marked that it is loaded. It links the tariff and silver questions together in way that will prove very embarrassing for free trade and free silver Democrats. In the first place, it is distinctly in the interest of silver, since it proposes to bring coercion to bear on Great Britain to compel her to come to an international agreement in the coinage of silver. No honest friend of stiver can object to this. However opinions may differ as to the policy of free silver coinage by the United States without an international agreement, no reasonable person can doubt for a moment that if such an agreement could be reached it would furnish a solution of the whole question. At present England is the great obstacle in the way of an international conference on the subject. She will not yield to persuasion or argument, and nothing but self-interest will bring her to terms. The Lodge amendment strikes at a tender point by imposing practically prohibitive duties on British importations which she can at any moment terminate by consenting to bi-

Republican Senators will have no difficulty in voting for this amendment because they favor international bimetallism and they also favor protection to American industries and products. But it will be interesting to watch the course of Southern silver Democrats, who will forced to choose between protection and silver. Will they vote to impose prohibitive duties on British imports and thereby bring England to terms on the silver question, or will they throw silver overboard and vote for free trade? The amendment opens a new and interesting field of disission in which the tariff and silver questions will figure with equal prominence. Senator Lodge, always friendly to silver, has recently become an outspoken advocate of international bimetallism. He also an ardent supporter of protection to American industries. His proposed amendment affords him an opportunity to favor both policies in one speech, and the Journal predicts that when the amendment is reached he will make a great speech in favor of it. The amendment is one of great importance, and the debate upon it is likely to be the most interesting passage in the entire discussion of the tariff bill.

VOORHEES AND THE SENTINEL.

That Senator Voorhees should be enraged at the Sentinel is very natural. That paper has assailed his tariff bill as "the defiled bill;" it has accused him of a purpose to give the Whisky Trust a great advantage in extending the bonded period, declaring that Mr. Fairbanks, of the Whisky Trust, has had more influence with Mr. Voorhees than the masses of the Democratic party; it has declared that his speech on the Senate bill was that of defender of and apologist for the favors shown the Sugar and Whisky trusts, and that his attempt to defend his tariff bill is a "shell game." In view of these charges and whole columns of editorial matter impugning his motives and intimating that he is the obsequious defender of trusts, it is no wonder that the word "Sentinel" has become like a red flag to a bull and sets him to pouring out upon the State organ that highly seasoned epithet for which the senior Senator is chiefly famous. In the Senator's opinion it is simply infamous that the paper which he had paid for printing his speeches should be the first to intimate that he is the Whisky Trust's attorney in the Senate rather than the Senator of the Indiana Democracy. Mr. Voorhees, although "a hurler of epithet," has a very thin cuticle; but an armor-plate defense would not turn aside such charges as the Sentinel has been pouring into the Senator the past six weeks. No doubt the Senator would like revenge, and probably he will seek it, but when he boasts of being able to have Consul-general Morss recalled from Paris it is probable that the Senator's wrath has obscured his judgment. When

paper were outspoken in their advocacy of Mr. Cleveland and ridiculing the pretensions of ex-Governor Gray. Mr. Cleveland is by no means a grateful person, but he doubtless appreciates the services of Mr. Morss and his paper when its services were of the utmost importance. The Sentinel's attacks upon the appointments of Isaac Pusey Gray and District Attorney Burke may have provoked the President at the time, but when he appointed Mr. Morss as consul-general to Paris it may be assumed that his vexation had disappeared. There is no doubt that if Mr. Voorhees should take the hostile editorials of the Sentinel to the President and thereon demand the recall of editor Morss, Mr. Cleveland would laugh at him. At any rate, the threats of having Mr. Morss recalled in an hour, which the senior Senator is reported as making, will serve no other purpose than to show how desperate he has become under the constant goading of

WHEN THEY REACH WASHINGTON. No doubt many persons are wondering what sort of a reception the commonwealers and so-called industrial army recruits will have in Washington and how far they will be permitted to carry out their programme there. That depends largely or what their programme is. Washington is an orderly, law-abiding city, and while its police are not accustomed to dealing with turbulent assemblages they are capable of doing so. If they need help in preserving order there is a good local militia and a reserve force of United States troops. There is plenty of law for the preservation of peace and order at the national capital and plenty of power to enforce it, and, will arise for putting this power to a test, it will undoubtedly be exercised, if necessary, as it ought to be. The commonweal ers will not be permitted to hold a mass meeting on the steps of the Capitol, as they have threatened to do, nor to march into the Capitol grounds in a body, nor do anything else contrary to the peace and dignity of the United States government. They will not be admitted to the floor of the House or Senate, nor be permitted to block up the corridors. As citizens they will be allowed to enter the galleries, as all citizens are, subject to the rules of Congress in regard to the preservation of order, and if they violate these rules they will be put out. If they behave themselves they will probably be permitted to remain in Washington as long as they desire, provided they can pay their way, but if they go to stealing they will be arrested as thieves, and if they go begging they will be arrested as vagrants. Congress will not pay any attention to their foolish demands for foolish legislation, and still less will i appropriate money for their relief. If the citizens of Washington contribute anything to their support it will be on the express condition that they leave the city as soon as possible. In short, the commonwealers will get the cold shoulder, if not the hot end of the poker, from the moment they reach Washington, and the probability is that they will have been there but a very few days before they will be trying to beg or beat their way out of the city.

CRIMES AGAINST THE NATIONAL BANK LAW.

One of the best features of the national bank system is the fact that every bank embraced in it is under the control of national authority. The Controller of the Currency, as his official title indicates, exercises a supervising control over every of the 3,700 banks composing the system. He has his finger, so to speak, on the pulse of every national bank in the United States, and through the reports of his examiners and those of the bank officers he may, and as a general rule does, know how they are being managed and how they stand. The only exception to this is in the case of dishonesty on the part of bank officers, and no system can wholly provide against this. But even dishonest bank officials pay tribute to the excellence of the system by the extreme care they take to maintain an appearance of complying with the law. They know that the Controller of the Currency is absolutely fearless and is backed by the authority and resources of the government. They know that as a rule the examiners are honest and competent, and will not wink at any violation of the law. Accordingly, if they undertake any crookedness they know their salvation depends on covering their tracks. This has been done in some cases, but the number is comparatively few. Considering the number of banks and the length of time they have been in operation the number that have been wrecked by their officers or looted through connivance with rascals outside is surprisingly few. The number of such cases that have occurred during the last twenty-five years could almost be counted on the fingers of one hand. The case now being investigated in this city is one of the worst on record, being equaled only by the Fidelity National, of Cincinnati, and the Maverick, of Boston. The extreme infrequency of such cases is strong proof of the general excellence of the system. It is hardly conceivable that any system of State banks could be established that would show as small a percentage of wrecked or looted banks.

Another valuable feature of the system, following, of course, from the fact that it is national, is that all violations of the law come within the jurisdiction of the federal courts. There have been bad bank failures in this city before that of the Indianapolis National, but no person was ever indicted in connection with them. It is good thing for those who have dealings with national banks that the government is inexorable. It never condones or compromises a violation of law and never stops till it has brought offenders to justice. The federal courts are beyond the reach of local, personal or social influence, and those who come before them charged with violation of law are reasonably sure of getting their deserts. The justice there dispensed is sometimes tempered with mercy, but it is never adulterated with the baser qualities that too often find admission to State

It follows that very few violations of the national bank law go unpunished. Naturalpensioners was 96,012. Of these, 192,174 Mr. Voorhees was plotting to set Mr. Clevepensioners was 96,012. Of these, 192,174 Mr. Voorhees was plotting to set Mr. Clevepensioners was 96,012. Of these, 192,174 Mr. Voorhees was plotting to set Mr. Clevepensioners was 96,012. Of these, 192,174 Mr. Voorhees was plotting to set Mr. Clevepensioners was 96,012. Of these, 192,174 Mr. Voorhees was plotting to set Mr. Clevepensioners was 96,012. Of these, 192,174 Mr. Voorhees was plotting to set Mr. Clevepensioners was 96,012. Of these, 192,174 Mr. Voorhees was plotting to set Mr. Clevepensioners was 96,012. Of these, 192,174 Mr. Voorhees was plotting to set Mr. Clevepensioners was 96,012. Of these, 192,174 Mr. Voorhees was plotting to set Mr. Clevepensioners was 96,012. Of these, 192,174 Mr. Voorhees was plotting to set Mr. Clevepensioners was 96,012. Of these, 192,174 Mr. Voorhees was plotting to set Mr. Clevepensioners was 96,012. Of these, 192,174 Mr. Voorhees was plotting to set Mr. Clevepensioners was 96,012. Of these, 192,174 Mr. Voorhees was plotting to set Mr. Clevepensioners was 96,012. Of these, 192,174 Mr. Voorhees was plotting to set Mr. Clevepensioners was 96,012. Of these, 192,174 Mr. Voorhees was plotting to set Mr. Clevepensioners was 96,012. Of these, 192,174 Mr. Voorhees was plotting to set Mr. Clevepensioners was 96,012. Of these, 192,174 Mr. Voorhees was plotting to set Mr. Clevepensioners was 96,012. Of these, 192,174 Mr. Voorhees was plotting to set Mr. Clevepensioners was 96,012. Of these, 192,174 Mr. Voorhees was plotting to set Mr. Clevepensioners was 96,012. Of these, 192,174 Mr. Voorhees was plotting to set Mr. Clevepensioners was 96,012. Of these, 192,174 Mr. Voorhees was plotting to set Mr. Clevepensioners was 96,012. Of these, 192,174 Mr. Voorhees was plotting to set Mr. Clevepensioners was 96,012. Of these, 192,174 Mr. Voorhees was plotting to set Mr. Clevepensioners was 96,012. Of the pensioners was plotted to set Mr. Clevepensioners was 96,01

911 were Mexican and similar pensioners, | in 1892, the Consul-general at Paris and his | cial circles, but this has not sufficed to save them from the penalties attaching to a viono case on record where any person, whether bank officer or outside rascal and bank looter, who has been adjudged guilty by popular opinion, has escaped conviction and punishment. Let us hope it may continue so. While no person wants an innocent man to be punished, the public has a right to demand, and it does demand, that no guilty man shall escape. The Journal believes that the trial now going on in this city is being conducted on these lines, and that the result will confirm the popular estimate as to the quality of justice administered in the federal courts.

STATISTICS AGAINST ASSUMPTIONS. In this issue will be found a letter from

Professor Commons in reply to the criticism of the Journal upon his statement to the effect that the condition of labor in this country is worse now than in 1860. The Professor admits that skilled and organized labor is in better condition now than in 1860. Wherein the Journal and the Professor differ is in regard to the value of statistics. Professor Commons tells us with the assurance of one whose word is report are of no value, and that Edward Atkinson is a juggler. The statistics of the Senate report were collected by the experts of the National Bureau of Labor under the direction of Colonel Wright, who is one of the most intelligent and conscientious statisticians in the world, and a recognized authority among statisticians in Europe. If the work of such men is to be discredited by the mere say-so of a man who cannot remember as far back as 1860, then all statistical boards and the census bureaus should be abolished. Professor Commons belongs to a school of economists who have given out that their conclusions would be the results of investigation, and yet, without giving a fact to sustain his statement, he declares that labor was employed a larger part of the year in 1860 than in 1890. The census reports show that in 1860, 1,311,156 men and women embraced in the statistics collected received \$378,878,-966, or an average of \$289 a year, and that in 1890, 4,590,638 men and women received \$2,282,826,265 as wages, or an average of \$497 a year. Of course, Professor Commons will declare that the census is entirely unreliable, but he will not prove that this is the case. At the same time, he will real an incident where an employe was alleged to have been discharged from the service a street-railway company because he had not paid the foreman a bonus of \$16

and given a promise of a percentage of his wages, and thus lead his readers to assume that such an outrage is the unwritten law in all corporations having foremen who employ men. Thus while he denies the generalizations of statisticians who have as extensive and accurate data as can be obtained, he generalizes upon a single incident and makes sweeping assumptions without giving any sort of data. This being the case, the Johns Hopkins school of economists are not much of an improvement upon the Sumner school, which declares that "facts and experience have no place in economic discussion because it is a science based upon assumptions,"

There is nothing alarming or improper in the visit to Washington of several hundred Philadelphia workingmen to protest against the passage of the Wilson bill. In ordinary times the visit would scarcely receive more than passing notice, but at present, when the columns of the papers are full of ac counts of the movements of bodies of mer more or less inclined to turbulence, such an incident is apt to be misjudged. The visit of Philadelphia workingmen to the national capital is no part of the Coxey movement. On the contrary, they expressly disclaim any connection with that movement, and their visit seems to have been timed so as to enable them to get away from Washington before the Coxey crowd arrives there. The Philadelphians paid their own way, and the object of their visit was entirely legitimate. They went as workingmen to protest against the passage of the Wilson bill. Hundreds of delegations have visited Washington before on similar missions, and, although this is probably the largest delegation of the kind on record, there is nothing in it to condemn or deprecate except, perhaps, the encouragement it may give to other masses of men to visit the capital for less legitimate purposes. These Philadelphia men are not tramps nor beggars. They have not reached Washington by stealing rides, seizing railroad trains or foraging on the country. They have gone there in a legitimate way for a legitimate purpose, and while, under existing circumstances, the Journal doubts the wisdom of their visit, it cannot question their right to do as they have done.

The Journal does not understand that the suit against Secretary Carlisle for alleged violation of the civil-service law was instituted by the Civil-service Commission. The commission is undoubtedly in full sympathy with the suit, and may have advised it, but the complaint is in the name of Eugene E. Gladdis, a discharged treasury clerk. It asks for a writ of mandamus to compel the Secretary to restore him to an \$1,800 clerkship, from which he was removed for no other than political reasons. The court granted an order requiring Secretary Carlisle to show cause why the writ should not be issued, and the order is returnable at 10 o'clock next Tuesday. The case pre sents some interesting features, and is one of the most important that has yet been taken into the courts for the purpose of testing the civil-service law. The Journal is bound to say that, while the removal of clerks in the classified civil-service for political reasons is clearly opposed to the spirit of the law, it is not so certain that it is forbliden by the letter. The final decision in the case, whatever it may be, will have a controlling effect in the future construction of the law in regard to re-

Another spiritualist fakir has been exposed. A few months ago one "Professor" Clifton became prominent in spiritualist circles of Chicago, first as a "test" and then as a "materializing" medium. In the latter capacity he held weekly seances in his apartments, which were attended by

ion with the spirits of departed relatives or friends and receiving supposed messages direct from the next world. After a few months had passed, in which the Professor took in from \$100 to \$150 a week, whispered doubts began to circulate as to the genulneness of his materializations. At first he indignantly repelled the base insinuation, as what materializing medium would not? They all do it. But the whispered doubts grew louder, and finally materialized into such open charges that the Professor saw he had got to the end of his rope, and one fine morning a few days ago it was discovered that he was gone. In human parlance, he had jumped the town. He had hardly disappeared before several young men materialized who confessed that they had acted as his confederates and declared that he had left without paying them. As partial amends on their part and punishment for the Professor, they agreed to expose his methods. Accordingly, at an appointed time, the president and several members of the Illinois Spiritualist Association went to the apartments recently occupied by the Professor, and his ex-confederates then and there disclosed a secret opening in the wall and showed how they had made their entrances and exits to and from the cabinet, while the lights were lowered and the audience were singing "so as to create harmony," as the Professor said. The exposure was so convincing that the most credulous believers in the Professor's materializing gifts had to admit that he was a fraud. The wonder is that apparently sensible people can be found to patronize and believe in such

It is now said that Governor Lewelling is a crank on baseball. This is the first instance where the charge against the Governor has been made in so specific a form.

A bicycle built for four has been patented in France. However, there will be no need of writing a popular song about it for ten or fifteen years at least.

In the South the newspaper coupon device is being used to work off the Jefferson Davis History of the Confederate States of

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

She Was Sure of It. "Dearle," said he, "these are not new po

tatoes. You have been cheated." "Oh, but I know they are," she gleefully twittered, "because it hasn't been more than an hour since I bought them brand new out of the grocery.' Very Near It.

Chollis-Who is that beastly fat man that the doosid Germans have pictures of so much-the fellaw astwide of the beah keg. don't you know?

Yabsley-I thought everybody knew who that was. It is a representation of King Jamboreenus.

This Glorious Country. Watts-There is one good thing about this country. The demagogue can't last long, no matter how big a following he has for

who is a little wilder generally comes along and takes his followers away. Woman's Ignorance.

rotts-That's so. Some other demagogue

Mrs. Wickwire - One blackball is sufficient to keep a man out of your club, isn't

Mr. Wickwire-Yes. "And nobody knows who cast it?" "No one but the member himself." "And do you expel a man on informatio

given in an anonymous letter?" "Of course not." "I don't see why you say 'of course.' If you can keep a man out anonymously, why can't you put him out in the same way?" "Oh, you women don't understand these things, anyway."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Lotta Crabtree will shortly proceed to her summer home at Mount Arlington, N. J. She calls the place Attol Tryst, the first part of which is her own name spelled

Jean Ingelow lives with her brother at Kensington, England. In the summer she spends much of her time in a beautiful conservatory. She only writes when the spirit

A Machias, Me., cat saved a baby from a serious fall by catching the child's dress with her teeth. The owner of the cat, who s also mother of the child, is authority for the story.

A Missouri judge sentenced two men to prison, one, being illiterate, till he learned to read, and the other till he taught the uneducated offender. Their imprisonment

lasted three weeks. Russia pays no salary to the Czar, but as he has about a million square miles of farms, mines and other property, with an income of £200,000 a month, he struggles

along uncomplainingly. Ben Tillman, the dispensary law Governor of South Carolina, is a little man, weighing not more than 140 pounds, but in his one good eye the very lightning of heaven seems to slumber. As an orator he can arouse his rustic audiences to a higher pitch of enthusiasm than any other man in

Unity Church, Cleveland, O., is probably the only church in the world that has as pastors two women. They are the Rev. Marion Murdoch and the Rev. Florence They are highly educated women. having finished their education at Oxford University, England, They are co-pastors of the church, and have been remarkably

A man once sent his son to an Irish schoolmaster who advertised that he taught navigation. During the Christmas holidays he discovered that the boy was not receiving instruction in that branch of study, and went to see the schoolmaster about it "Why don't you teach my son navigation?" he asked. "How am Oi goin' to tache navgation, sorr, whin the navigation is all

closed up?" was the answer. Prince Bismarck has been permitted by his doctor to resume his pipe and his bowl. of which by medical orders he was deprived some months ago. Consequently, the Prince smokes his long pipe every day now, drinks wine in moderation, and takes regularly with luncheon the glass of whisky which rich and poor alike drink at that time of day in Germany. He has almost entirely recovered from the illness that prostrated him last autumn, and with the

return of better bodily health has come a mental improvement. Professor Huxley's views on Bible reading, called out through discussion in the London School Board, are these; "Greatly to the surprise of many of my friends, I have always advocated the reading of the Bible, and the diffusion of the study of most remarkable collection books among the people. Its teachings are infinitely superior to those the sects, and the Bible contains within itself the refutation of nine-tenths of the mixture of sophistical metaphysics and old-world superstition which has been piled round it by the so-called Christians of later times.

The melancholy days are come, When husbands stay away from home. And lunch on cheese and beer, -Washington News.

Misguided Boys.

The three little Indiana boys who used a cave and horse pistols to assist them in depredating the community will outgrow those crude methods if let alone and their parents don't emigrate. Nothing short of big bank and a front pew in church is permanently successful in Indiana now in the line of endeavor which the lads seem to have chosen.

Nice Men. Kansas City Journal.

Not one of the four Republican candidates for Governor in Kansas drinks, smokes, chews or swears. Kansas women do not vote yet in State elections, but Reoublicans of that State are evidently getting ready for them.

Declined to Be the Goddess. Detroit Tribuna.

PRIMARIES BY WARDS

Delegates to Be Selected To-Night to Republican State Convention.

Seventh District Congressional Delegates Also to Be Chosen-List of Candidates for State Offices.

CHAIRMEN AND SECRETARIES OF THE WARD PRIMARIES TO-NIGHT REQUESTED TO SEND BY MES SENGER OR TO TELEPHONE THE NAMES OF DELEGATES SELECTED IMMEDIATELY UPON ADJOURNMENT OF THE MEETINGS. THE JOURNAL'S

EDITORIAL TELEPHONE IS NO. 242. The primaries to-night are held by wards instead of precincts, as were those for the delegates to the county convention. The only delegates who can be recognized under the call will be those chosen at the ward meetings. Two sets of delegates are to be chosen. One for the Republican State convention, which meets next Wednesday, and one for the Seventh district congressional convention, which meets on Tuesday. Franklin, Lawrence, Decatur, Pike and Washington townships have already elected their delegates. Center, Perry, Warren and Wayne townships will elect delegates today. The primary in Perry township will be held at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and all others will be held at 7:30 o'clock in the evening. The apportionment is based as follows: One delegate to the State convention for every 150, and one delegate to the congressional convention for every 100 votes cast for Harrison for President in 1892.

Below is given the meeting places for the primaries to-night and the number of State and congressional delegates to which each ward is entitled: Ward 1-17 Hillside avenue; State 8, con-

gressional 12 Ward 2-Engine house, Seventh and Ash streets; State 11, congressional 16. Ward 3-27 West Seventh street; State 11 congressional 16. Ward 4-Hamlin Hall; State 9, congres-Ward 5-327 West Washington street; State 6, congressional 9. Ward 6-Owen's drug store. nois street; State 10, congressional 14. Ward 7-Headquarters fire department Ward 8-No. 8 hose house, East Washing-

ton street; State 5, congressional 8. Ward 9-Lincoln League headquarters, or Dillon street; State 6, congressional 9. Ward 10-Superior Court, Room 1; State congressional 9. Ward 11-Hay market, on Kentucky avenue; State 4, congressional 6. Ward 12—Columbia Hall; State 5, congres sional Ward 13-Engine house, Virginia avenu

and Huron street; State, 6, congressional Ward 14-Fountain square; State 5, con Ward 15-470 South Meridian street; State congressional 4. Center Northeast—Clifford-avenue school house; State 2, congressional 3 North Indianapolis-Greenleaf Hall; State

congressional 5. Center, Southeast-Captain Dawson's resilence; State 1, congressional 2. West Indianapolis-Spencer's Grand Opera House; State 4, congressional 7. Woodruff Place-Town Hall; State 1, congressional 1. Perry, Southport-State 2, congressional 3

Warren-Captain Brouse's office, Irvington: State 2, congressional 3. Wayne Township—1, 8 and 9 at McCaslin's schoolhouse, 2 and 10 at Pleasant Grove schoolhouse, 3 and 4 at Mount Jackson choolhouse, 5, 6 and 7 at old sch Haughville; State 5, congressional 8. Marion county has a total of 130 delegates in the State convention and 196 in the con

gressional The primaries will be called to order by the precinct committeemen of the precincts in which the primaries are held, and to such committeemen will be sent the credentials of the delegates. The delegates to the State convention from Marion county will meet at the Criminal Court room the courthouse on Tuesday evening, at 6:3 p. m., for the purpose of organization and consultation, and the delegates from the Seventh congressional district will meet at the same place at 7:30 of the same evening for the same purpose. From the uncontested delegates to the two conventions the chairman will select a committee of seven on credentials, who will meet at the Marion Club on Monday at 7:30 o'clock p. m. to pass on all contests. No credentials will be ssued to delegates to the congressional convention.

LIST OF CANDIDATES.

Those Who Will Seek Nominations in the State Convention. The State convention will nominate candi-

dates for ten offices, and will have a list of forty-three names to select from. The largest number of entries in the race have been made in that for Clerk of the Supreme Court, in which there are eight men seeking the nomination. The complete list of candidates is believed to be as follows:

-Secretary of State-Aaron Jones-South Bend. W. D. Owen-Logansport. Watson-Rushville. Sulzer-Madison. Jasper Packard-New Albany. -Auditor of State-Webster S. Richey-Muncle. John W. Coons-Indianapolis. C. Daily-Lebanon. W. W. Hauck-Terre Haute. Liggett-Columbia City. Wilson-Fort Wayne. -Treasurer of State-J. Scholz-Evansville. .eonard Wild-Noblesville. Leopold Levy-Huntington. -Attorney-general-

Robert J. Loveland-Peru. John W. Lovett-Anderson. William L. Taylor-Indianapolis. Thomas Hanna-Indianapolis. W. A. Ketcham-Indianapolis. -Clerk of Supreme Court-George Harvey-Indianapolis, Robert A. Brown-Franklin. W. R. McClelland-Danville. Tichenor-Princeton. Tuthill-Michigan City. Oliver P. Ensley-Auburn.

Capt. Alex. Hess-Wabash. R. A. Black-Greenfield. -Superintendent Public Instruction-D. M. Geeting-Madison James H. Henry-Warsaw. J. N. Study-Connersville. -State Geologist-John Andrews-Woodside. M. N. Elrod-Hartsville. Blatchley-Terre Haute.

A. H. Purdue-Yankeetown. -State Statistician-John Worrell-Clayton. Agnew-Lagro. Thompson-Shelbyville. F. Axtell-Washington.

idges of Supreme Court-E. Forkner-New Castle. Monks-Winchester. W. Comstock-Richmond. D. Coffey-Brazil. H. Jordan-Martinsville.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION. Charles L. Henry Will Probably Be Nominated by Acclamation.

The Seventh district congressional convention will be held on Tuesday in the Criminal Court room. The convention was originally called for the Council Chamber, but it was found that this would be too small to accommodate the number of delegates to be chosen for the convention. There will be but one candidate before the convention seeking the nomination.

This will be Charles L. Henry, who made the race against Grass-burner Bynum two years ago. That campaign was a bitter one, and so materially did Mr. Henry reduce the plurality of the grass-burner that the Republicans of the district are unanimous in calling upon him to again cross swords with Bynum at this time, when success is assured. Mr. Henry is an attorney at Anderson, and became thoroughly acquainted with nearly every Republican in the district in his aggressive campaign of two years ago. He is a middle-aged man of unusual ability in forensic discussion, and by his forcible arraignment of the Democracy has won the admiration of his constituency to be.

Feeble-Minded Boy Runs Away. Daniel T. Craig, aged seventeen years, is missing from his home, No. 160 East Market street. Craig is partially blind in one eye and has pin holes in his ears. He is somewhat feeble-minded. Several weeks

ago he ran away to Anderson and was

found in a destitute condition. No County Aid for Coxeyites. "Colonel" Aubrey, the Coxeyite, visited the County Commissioners yesterday afternoon and solicited the use of the brick

sired to utilize the building as a barrack. ommissioner Reinecke, representing the board, declined to take the responsibility of

granting the request.

WOODRUFF PLACE WILL PAY.

School Board Accepts Its Contract for School Privileges.

At the School Board meeting, last night, Superintendent Jones submitted his report for the last month, which showed the total enrollment to be 15,990, against 14,777 for March 1893. The percentage is 94 4-10, as against 91 4-10 last March, and the increase in enrollment is 844.

The finance committee submitted a resolution accepting the recent proposition of the school trustees of Woodruff Place, and recommended that the president be authorized to sign the contract contained therein. Inder this contract the Woodruff Place trustees agree to pay the entire proceeds of 241/2 cents on each \$100 of the taxable value of Woodruff Place property, and also to turn over the share of that district in the State school fund in return for the same school privileges and advantages for the children of that corporation as are given the children of the city. An amount sufficient to pay for Woodruff Place school enumeration is, however, to be held out of the State school fund. The resolution and recommendation were adopted.

The high school committee recommended

that the library room in High School No. be papered and the wood work painted, and that an appropriation of \$75 be made for this work. There was some discussion over the matter, one or two of the committee believing it would be better to wait unti vacation, when all the improvements would be made at the same time. The recommendation was referred to the committee on buildings and grounds. Deloss Byfield was appointed janitor of school No. 31, in place of J. L. Vinson, deceased. Bills amounting to \$644.84 were ordered paid. A resolution that the board petition the Board of Public Works to grade and pave the roadway of Meridian street between South and McCarty streets with Trinidad lake asphalt, with a two-and-one-half-inch wearing surface and a six-inch concrete foundation, was, after some talk, referred to the committee on manual training, with power to act. It was explained that the residents along there were getting up such a petition, and wanted the board's support. The old school furniture belonging to the board, and secured in the basements of several schools, was ordered sold. Superintendent Jones was authorized to visit, at the board's expense, several cities text books used in that branch, with a view to securing the best results in the Indianapolis schools. The board is contemplating a change in the text books in music, and numerous agents have been here urging the good quaitlies of their respective publications, and the board desires to have as much light upon the subject as it is possible

WOOLLEY WEEK ENDS

The Evangelist Holds His Last Service at Tomlinson Hall.

He Pathetically Tells the Story of His Life-Large Collection Raised-Future Engagements.

Evangelist Woolley told the story of his life last night. Two thousand people heard it, and some were moved to tears. The recital was full of touching, pathetic incidents, and it was frequently broken by sobs that broke forth at the speaker's reference to his mother or the wife of his manhood. The good citizenship meetings at Tomlinson Hall closed last night with the most powerful address of the week by the evangelist. Rev. Dr. Rondthaler opened the meeting with a talk which resulted in the collection of a good sum of mondy. Many persons in the audience made voluntary subscriptions of five and ten dollars. Evangelist Woolley thought that the gospel was as good a thing for election as for a prayer meeting; as good for a butcher shop as a church. He likened a Christian man to the orange tree, with its branches laden with ripe fruit and its roots nourished by an everlasting spring.

"But there are so many trees that raise a wonderful foliage at revival time," he said, "and then a few weeks afterward their branches rattle like a skeleton and

they are barren.' "The ungodly are like chaff," he continued: "therefore they shall not stand on the judgment day. Why? Because it is going to be a windy day. It's a stormy time now; a man has got to be careful when he makes a prohibition speech. You must get to be an evergreen, brother, so that you can throw a shade in the hot sun of some people's lives. The time is coming when the sinner will be sifted out by God's wrath. To defeat a righteous man you have to overthrow God. To beat a vote that's cast at an election you have got to

The evangelist referred to his work in

beat God."

this city, and said that he had heard it intimated that it was his purpose to trap the committee on this, his last night, by making a third party speech. He said: "I have been true to you, if I have not been wise. Somebody asked me to-day if the ministers were standing by me. To tell you the truth, I haven't noticed about the clergymen. I haven't been looking for backing; I've been looking for victory. Some one said that I would trap you. Well, the trap I have set for you is Jesus "Here are some of the things that I have said to you during the week. I nave tried to show you that the cleanliness of a city

is not an official matter, but a matter of honest, hard labor. That the business of a Christian is not only to save a man, but to make the environments such that he will be a man thereafter. I have tried to teach definite purpose in Christian work, to teach persistence in the face of conflict, I have tried to teach you to not be fooled by any party or politician, and to put gentleness, and courtesy, and Christianity into your reform work. I have taught no whining in Christian endeavor work. Be lirst of all a man, and then a clean man. I have taught that the heart of Christ is not concerned about the tariff, but that it is concerned about the saloon evil. If you are going into the good-man business the likeliest candidate is yourself; that is, that you support some good man and scratch some bad man. I have taught you to scratch your ticket until it is clean, and then throw it away unless the platform is clean, too. I have tried to teach you that city campaigns ought to be without politics, and that the saloon ought to die. This is what I have been sowing, and this is all I have to say in vindication of my course. "Be strong in the Lord, not in politics;

not in the Republican party, the Democratic party nor any other party; but strong in the Lord. The Christian man is the kind that strikes a man's blow; that can sit in a temperance meeting without having a goose pimple where his backbone ought to be for fear somebody will say something against his party. The time has come when a Christian man ought to walk like he had a brass band inside of him, and he ought to keep step to the music, too. A man is like a bicycle; he can't ride slow. When he tries to ride gracefully he must get off, and the devil usually gets on. The world respects a true Christian. You may be eccentric, but if you have got the mark of Jesus Christ on you people will respect you. Have the mark of Jesus Christ about you: in your step at the bedside of the sick, in your body, and in the 'hello' that you give

the tired man when you meet nim in the In recounting the stormy existence and the battle with liquor through which he passed to a haven of sobriety and peace, the evangelist vividly pictured a scene at the bedside of his dying mother when he promised to lead a better life. He endeavored to keep the dying request, but fell, and was finally rescued through the love of a wife and children. In conclusion he said: "I pray the curse of God upon the liquor traffic and the blessings of God upon every Christian man in this town. I believe there will be a time when the air of Indiana will

not support a drunkard or a drunkard Evangelist Wooley will go to his nome in Chicago to-day. Next week he will begin a series of good citizenship meetings at Peoria, Ill.

Pendleton Pike Improvement.

The Board of Works yesterday ordered the city engineer to prepare the necessary